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TREASURES OF THE WORLD AT THE GREAT PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION IN SAN FRANCISCO IN 1915.

THE treasures of the world will be shown to millions of visitors at the great Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. Thirty-four of the world's great nations have accepted the invitation of the United States, and their displays will be among the most elaborate ever shown at a world's exposition. The artistic phases of the Exposition will be especially notable. The photograph above shows a superb work, "The Fountain of Ceres," by a famed woman sculptor, Miss Evelyn Beatrice Logman. The fountain, which will be twenty-six feet in height, will be placed in the entrance upon San Francisco harbor of the Court of the Four Seasons.

SUPERB WORKS OF SCULPTURE AND ART IN COLOSSAL EXHIBIT PALACES FOR AMERICA'S PANAMA CANAL CELEBRATION.

GLINTS of gold from vast oriental domes, Venetian blue on minarets, prodigious works of sculpture and the arrival of notables from all parts of the globe give glimpses of the great Panama-Pacific International Exposition as it will appear when its gates swing open to the world in San Francisco on Feb. 20, 1915. Not for many years will the world be enabled to enjoy so marvelous a collection of the works of contemporary sculptors. The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago first proved that the greatest talent might be engaged to produce work of even temporary value. Since then more and more attention has been given at each succeeding exposition to sculpture as a form of decoration, and the great Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco promises to surpass even Chicago's exquisite display. Every phase of the exposition is far advanced. Thirty-four of the world's nations will participate with government displays, Argentina leading with a government appropriation of \$1,300,000 gold.



AIRSHIPS WILL RACE AROUND THE GLOBE FROM SAN FRANCISCO IN 1915.

AERONAUTS from all the civilized nations of the globe with every standard type of air craft driven by motors will participate in an aerial race around the world, which will be a feature of the sporting events to be held during the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. The race will start from the grounds of the Exposition in May, 1915, and will end there. Three hundred thousand dollars has been hung up in prizes for this stupendous world girdling contest. A number of the world's greatest aviators have signified their intention of entering the races. The recent flight of Stoeffler, ending at Mulhausen, Germany, in which he covered 1,375 miles, convinces aviators that long flights are a matter of adequate supply stations. The above photograph shows the route around the world and the various supply stations.

WHEN BIRDS CAN'T BE SHOT.

New Regulations Effective Oct. 1 Prescribe Closed Seasons. Washington.—Amendments to the department of agriculture's regulations for the protection of migratory birds will become effective Oct. 1. The effect of one of the changes is to permit on the Missouri and the upper waters of the Mississippi the shooting of all migratory game birds for which there is an open season from Oct. 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1915. After the latter date the prohibition will be in force again. Other amendments deal principally with the closed season for water fowl in various localities. The new regulations provide for a closed season in zone No. 1 for all waterfowl from Dec. 16 to Sept. 1 next following. Exceptions to the rule prescribe the open season as follows: In Massachusetts and Rhode Island, between Jan. 1 and Oct. 1; Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, between Jan. 16 and Oct. 1; New Jersey, between Feb. 1 and Nov. 1; Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, between Dec. 1 and Sept. 7. For zone No. 2 the closed season is between Jan. 16 and Oct. 1, with the following exceptions: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana between Feb. 1 and Nov. 1; Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, between Feb. 16 and Nov. 20; Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, between Feb. 1 and Sept. 15; Texas, Arizona and California, between Feb. 1 and Oct. 15.

FIRE DRILL IN A CHURCH.

Twelve Hundred Boston Worshipers Get Out in Record Time. Boston.—Service at St. Peter's church, Meeting House hill, was interrupted by the Right Rev. Peter Ronan the other day to give the 1,200 assembled men, women and children instructions in leaving the church in case of fire. At a sign from their pastor the parishioners all left the church in two and one-half minutes. The congregation was divided into five groups, each group taking a separate exit. The pastor's instructions were: "Walk lively, but don't crowd. Waste no time, but do not run." In explaining the purpose of the drill the pastor said: "Fire drills in our schools have proved to be necessary and satisfactory. There is no reason why they should not be just as necessary in our churches and other public buildings."

YOUTHS FIGHT DUEL ON TOP OF MOUNTAIN

One Will Die as Result of Premeditated Fight.

Freeling, Va.—Two men climbed the historic Cumberland mountain and fought a pistol duel that will result in the death of at least one. The participants were James Vanover and Anderson Estep, who had been friends and neighbors since childhood. They fought clasp each other's left hand. There were no witnesses to the duel. The battle resulted because Vanover objected to the attentions of Estep to his sister, a comely young woman. The men, both of whom are well connected and prosperous, met here, having come into town from their homes to buy supplies. Persons who saw them on the street did not notice anything out of the ordinary in their conversation. After a few minutes they rode to Cumberland mountain, near Osborne's gap, and fought. Vanover was shot through the body twice, and Estep was wounded three times. After the fight the duellists returned here. Estep had been attentive to Miss Nina Vanover for some time. He had been warned repeatedly by the young woman's family that his attentions were not acceptable. Estep, who had no weapon, went into a local hardware store and purchased a weapon of heavy caliber and the latest make. According to Estep, Vanover was shot at the second fire, both having missed the first shot in their haste and excitement. They agreed on a second shot and clasped hands at the word given by Estep. Vanover staggered and fell heavily against his shoulder, causing his weapon to "fly up," the bullet from the heavy revolver plowing a deep gash in Estep's shoulder. Though suffering from a mortal wound and scarcely able to stand, Vanover readily agreed to a third shot, which both men missed. After the last fire Vanover fainted from loss of blood, and Estep thought he was dead. For this reason he came into Freeling with the intention, so he claims, of surrendering to the sheriff. Shortly after Vanover, too, came down from the mountain, staggering and weak from loss of blood.

Peaks Named For Senators. Washington.—Three high peaks in the Fairweather range on the Alaskan boundary, near Mount St. Elias, have been named for Senator Root of New York; Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and ex-Senator Turner of Washington. The three senators were members of the American commission before the Alaska boundary tribunal in London in 1903. Large photographs of the peaks have been given to Mr. Root and Mr. Lodge by Superintendent Tittman of the geodetic survey, who was secretary of the American commission.

Brief News of the Week

Registrations in California give republicans lead with total of 378,057, democrats being second and progressives third. United States farmers gather annually 1,591,311,000 dozen eggs valued at more than \$545,000,000, but which bring the producers only \$305,638,960. Settlement of the Westinghouse strike brought 8000 men and women back to work, all employes getting their places except 200. To avoid federal tax 17,000 gallons of beer were dumped into the Little Kanawaha river as result of West Virginia going dry July 1. That the office records of the Oregon & California Railroad company show 2607 instances where the "locators" applied for two different persons on the same quarter section of land was brought out during the land fraud trial in Portland. Grand lodge of Elks in session in Denver refused to sanction the publication of a national Elks' journal and adopted a resolution extending the good will of the order to Union and Confederate veterans of the Civil war. In a pistol battle between two squads of detectives in Chicago Police Sergeant Stanley J. Birns was killed and several others wounded. The assailants claim they did not recognize the moral squad, who had just made a raid. Ten miners' union leaders, including William McLaughlin, a member of the district board, were arrested at Fort Smith, Ark., charged with inciting the disorders which ended in dynamiting and burning of mine buildings and an equipment worth an estimated \$300,000. California railroad commission issued calls for officials of the United railroads to explain why former President Calhoun withdrew more than \$1,000,000 from the company earnings to invest in Solano farm project. The largest gun in the world will be sent from Sandy Hook to the Pacific entrance of the Panama canal. The gun is 76 inch and projectile weighing a ton will pierce 12-inch armor at 11 miles. Police at Dubuque, Iowa, are looking for a man who stepped from the darkness at the roadside near Hopkinton to the wheel of John Allen's carriage and killed Allen's bride, a girl of 17. A former admiral was suspected.

Brief News of the Week

A severe earthquake shock was reported from Valdez, Alaska, preceded by a number of lesser quakes. New Orleans health officers reported the discovery of the eighth case of bubonic plague. All offers of fusion with any other political parties will be rejected by the progressives of Colorado. Argentine will spend more than \$1,500,000 on ten exhibits at the Panama-Pacific exposition. One duel was certain and others were threatened as sequels to the Calhoun murder trial in France. Rendered desperate because the new law prohibited them from buying habit-forming drugs, eight young men applied to the Rochester, N. Y., police to be locked up in jail. One thousand marines will soon be concentrated at Guantanamo to be in readiness for American intervention in Haiti, it is announced by the navy department. Life saving crews will not be allowed to patrol beaches at summer resorts near the mouth of the Columbia river. The men are needed on their regular stations. A fine of \$10,000 was imposed upon the National Cash Register company by the Michigan supreme court. The corporation was found guilty of unlawfully restraining trade in violation of the anti-trust law. St. Petersburg dispatches told of fierce street fighting in the Russian capital between Cossacks and strikers. Street car service there was paralyzed. Strikes were also in progress in many other Russian cities, including Odessa, Reval, Riga and Raku. Formal announcement that the Buckingham palace conferees on home rule could not bridge the narrow differences which separated the Ulsterites and the Nationalists on the Irish home rule bill was made to King George by the speaker of the House of Commons. Egyptian Khedive is Shot. Constantinople.—The Khedive of Egypt, Abbas Hilmi, was attacked by an assassin when leaving the grand vizierate here. He was shot in the cheek and arm. His condition is not considered serious. The Khedive's assailant, Mahmud Muzaffer, an Egyptian, was shot down in his tracks by a member of the Khedive's suite. Apple Crop, 15,000 Cars. Portland.—A crop of 15,000 cars of apples is forecasted in Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Washington in the preliminary report of A. P. Bateham, vice president of the Northwestern Fruit exchange.

WAR CLOUDS HANG OVER ALL EUROPE

Servian Government Refuses to Comply With Humiliating Demands of Austria.

London.—The darkest war cloud which has appeared on the European horizon since Germany sent warships to Agadir in 1911 hangs over Europe. The Servian government refused to comply fully with Austria's demands, the most humiliating ever asked of an independent nation, for the explanation of the Sarajevo murders for which Austria holds anti-Austrian conspirators in Servia responsible and for guarantees of future good behavior. The Servian reply to the Austrian ultimatum was an acceptance of almost all the imperious demands, except that Austrian officials shall participate in the investigation and fix the responsibility for the anti-Austrian propaganda. Servia proposed an appeal to the Hague for the settlement of that feature. Notwithstanding this humiliating surrender, which was more than Europe expected of the little nation, the Austrian government gave the Servian minister his passports which may be construed as a virtual declaration of war. A formal declaration of war is not necessary, because Servia is not a party to The Hague convention, which requires this. The suspension of all parliamentary and judicial institutions have been decreed in Austria and an ironclad censorship has drawn a cordon of secrecy around the country, so that the outside world is in complete ignorance of everything happening there, except what the government wants the world to know. The question whether Russia will take up arms to save her Slav proteges from a crushing blow was the crucial feature of the situation on which the peace of all Europe hinged. The same degree of secrecy which Austria has imposed has been established in Russia. Germany has informed the other powers that she considers that the Austro-Servian quarrel concerns those nations alone. If any other power takes it up she declares, serious consequences must follow. According to the Daily Telegraph, the German ambassadors at the capitals of the triple-alliance—London, St. Petersburg and Paris—when asked to press their governments to act as a check on Austria, replied simply that they would forward the request. In return, Germany invited the cabinets of London and Paris to do their utmost to keep Russia in check.

People in the News

Mayor Mitchell of New York celebrated his thirty-fifth birthday. Ahmed Mirza, aged 18, was crowned Shah of Persia at Teheran. Cardinal Gibbons has celebrated his eightieth birthday. Charles H. Moyer was unanimously reelected, at Denver, president of the Western Federation of Miners. The nomination of ex-Senator Hinman of Binghamton for republican candidate for governor of New York was endorsed by Roosevelt. Miss Mary Fowler Van Buren, direct descendant of former President Van Buren, was found dead of starvation in New York. Ex-congressman James D. Richardson, sovereign grand commander Scottish Rite Masons, Southern Jurisdiction, died in Tennessee. Hawaiian Democrats adopted a platform condemning Governor Pinkham as undemocratic and the president will be asked to recall him. In reply to a published statement that he had broken with Colonel Roosevelt, Governor Johnson issued the following statement: "The story from beginning to end is absolutely unqualifiedly false. There is not an atom nor a shadow of truth about it." Attorney-General McReynolds declined to discuss the report published, that an announcement was impending of the engagement of himself and Miss Lucy Burleson, daughter of Postmaster-General Burleson, to be married. He did state, however, that he considered the report absurd. Chairman William Barnes, of the New York republican state committee has brought suit for libel against Theodore Roosevelt for \$50,000. Huerta Will Stay Awhile in Jamaica. Kingston, Jamaica.—Ex-President Huerta of Mexico, who landed here with his party, expected to make about a two weeks' stay, it was understood, and then go to New York. Seven Sisters Bills Debate Invited. North Yakima, Wash.—C. G. Kegley, master of the Washington State Grange, which began its annual session here Tuesday, issued a challenge to any representative of the Stop, Look and Listen League to discuss publicly the Seven Sisters bills at the convention or elsewhere in the state.

RIBOT GREATEST FRENCH LEADER

Settles Many Important Questions For His Nation. HAS AN AMERICAN WIFE.

Brought About Alliance With Russia and Helped to Arrange the Entente With England—Fearless For the Right, and Yet in All His Political Career He Has Made Few Enemies. Paris.—In each republic there are always a small number of eminent statesmen who are necessary to the salvation of the country. In France Alexander Felix Ribot has often arisen to the occasion and has become the man of the hour in several crises. Whenever the intrigues of the parties in the chamber of deputies threaten to involve the present regime, then the president turns to Ribot to tide affairs over until the republic is itself again. Although his efforts to form a cabinet for the Poincare administration were defeated by the power of the opposing faction, Ribot would doubtless receive, were a vote of personal confidence taken, the support of all parties as the safest public man in France. He has had the exceptional fortune to face ev-



ALEXANDER RIBOT.

ery storm in this land of inclement politics for thirty-six years and to have come through with serenity and credit. He has been premier in several cabinets, minister of the interior, of foreign affairs and of finance in others. In all of these offices his work was of the highest order. When the upheavals of politics pined others in command he withdrew calmly and cheerfully to his seat in the chamber of deputies and applied himself to the public welfare with good conscience and industry in the humbler functions of those offices. His record stands free from the least sign of resentment for any of the turns of politics, in which self seems always to have been subordinated to country. There have been times in his career when the presidency brushed across his vision. The prospect of that elevation had little apparent effect on him. He continued to go quietly and steadily about his appointed duties. When the prize slipped to another he became that other's cheerful supporter, and no breath of disloyalty or of envy ever tainted him. Had he been elected president the first lady of the land would have been an American, his wife, who was Miss Minnie Burch, having come years ago from Chicago, where her father was a banker. To Ribot France owes the Franco-Russian alliance, and he had much to do with effecting the entente with England. His firmness and courtesy were more powerful than any other single influence in smoothing out many of the animosities toward Germany that lingered after the Franco-Prussian war. It was in one of his terms as premier that France acquired her share in the European division of zones of control in Africa. Always independent of the church party, he has been steadily courteous and considerate with that interest and enjoys its full respect. His republicanism has remained steadfast and consistent, and as leader of the Progressives he has not in any instance failed to meet the expectations of his supporters, although every side has had fair hearing from him. While classed from the beginning of his career as a partisan, his course is primarily that of a patriot, and as patriot all factions hail him. The policy of conciliation which he adopted while young in public life won countless victories for him and general esteem. It is said of him, as of few French publicists, that he has no enemy after all the issues he has fought. If his eminence needs further explanation it is due to his unswerving and dominating patriotism, to his broad sympathies and to the high qualities of his mind and character. In every situation he has had the trust of all the people. If temptation ever beset him for his political or financial advancement he withstood it, not with effort, but in natural course. Moderation of speech, accuracy of foresight and integrity of conduct have distinguished him in both public and private relations.